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The Plain Duty of the Democratic United States Senators.

It appears to us that the present duty of the Democratic Senators in Congress is very plain. It is their duty to organize the Senate and then to proceed to executive business. The opposition to the immediate organization of the Senate has already accomplished the exposure of the MAHONE arrangement; and if longer continued, it may appear factious. It should now be dropped. What if the Republicans and Repudiationists get the petty offices of the Senate? Let them have them.

The Senate should organize and proceed with diligence to the transaction of the only business for which it has been convened in extra session, to wit, the consideration of the nominations to executive, judicial, and diplomatic offices which have been made by the President; and it should be borne in mind by the Senators that the prerogative of making these nominations belongs exclusively to the President, having been reposed in his hands alone by the Constitution.

After the nominations are made, it be comes the duty of Senators to advise the President as to the appointment of the persons nominated, and to consent or object to the same. But the action of Senators in the premises should be determined by public considerations and a sense of duty. When the people have elected a Republican to the office of President, it should not be regarded even by Democratic Senators as any objection to a person nominated that he is a Republican.

It might, indeed, be justly regarded by every Democrat as a conclusive objection to the confirmation of any Republican that he was in favor of a third term of the Presidency, because that reaches beyond the boundaries of partisan politics, and shakes the foundations of our free institutions.

The existence of a widespread feeling of distrust, without the establishment of definite grounds for it to rest upon, is a sufficient reason for the rejection of any judicial nomination, because it is a principle of law that litigants have a right to a judicial tribunal above suspicion.

Why should Democratic Senators longer hold back from the performance of the imperative constitutional obligations which rest upon them? Why evade? Why postpone? In the light of a comprehensive sense of duty, the emergency should be met with promptitude and determination.

New York, London, and Paris Streets

We have already shown that for health New York has compared favorably with the great European capitals during the past winter. In London and Berlin the death rate may have been lower on the average, but in both the mortality was high for several weeks together, and the cold season there as well as here was unusually fatal in its effects upon people prostrated by disease. The fall of snow was much greater than in ordinary winters both in Europe and the United States, and the hardships of the season were in consequence much increased.

That the complaints made of the condition of the streets are not peculiar to New York can also be shown. It is true that we have more reason than the inhabitants of London and Paris to find fault with the inefficiency of the machinery for cleaning the city, but in no great city has it been so perfected that it has proved altogether satisfactory. Especially after a heavy snow fall, neither in Parls nor London are the authorities able otly relieve the streets of the burden, and avoid the disagreeable consequenees of allowing the snow to meit.

Dr. ROGER S. TRACY has a paper in the Popular Science Monthly for March, in which he presents a large number of facts to prove that "Paris and London, in similar circumstances, are troubled with dirty streets and offensive odors depending upon the same causes as in New York, and that the public officers of those cities flud precisely the same difficulties in abating such nuisances that are met here." Great complaint is made that in New York ashes and garbage are not removed promptly and thoroughly enough. The same fault is found in Paris While he acknowledges that Paris is ahead of all other cities in the completeness of its street cleaning in the narrower sense, M. FREYCINET criticises the delay shown in getting rid of household refuse. Although this refuse ought to be taken away at an early hour in the morning, "it often remains upon the street until evening, and is scattered about," The reason is that in Paris the privilege of rummaging the dust heaps is farmed out to wealthy contractors, who employ about 7,000 ragpickers to do the work for them. They collect with their hooks material worth about \$800,000 a year. In order that they may not be disturbed, the refuse is oftentimes allowed to remain in the streets

Paris suffered from unusually heavy snow falls last winter and the winter before, When the Chief of the Department of Pub-He Works was called on to explain why he did not promptly remove the snow which fell in December, 1879, he answered that it would cost \$4,000,000 to take it away at once. and he had not money enough. An extra appropriation of \$100,000 was given him, however, and the work was pushed forward as rapidly as possible. "A little less politics, and a little more sweeping," cried one of the Parisian journals. "Let them sweep out the head of the bureau," responded another. And yet when this head was summoned before the Municipal Council to answer these outcries, he reported that there were employed at one time in removing snow 13,940 mon, 3,000 horses, and 2,400 carts. In New 387 street sweepers. And yet Paris correspondents wrote three weeks after that immense body of laborers was put to work that the city was in a dreadful condition from melted snow. "Great heaps of offal and flith of all sorts lie rotting in the open air," said one. And as late as the middle of February, more than two months after the great snowfall, the Paris Figure declared that "there still remain, in many of the side streets, disagreeable reminders of the snow of last December. Heaps of flith, composed of earth-mixed snow, vegetable scraps, and refuse of all kinds, stagnate in the puddies formed by the holes in the pavements. Let there be a hot sun, and an epidemic will

"If 14,000 men and \$100,000 are unable to clean 2,667 acres of streets in Paris in two months after a snow fall of twenty inches," be expected from a force of 400 mm, with no extra appropriation, working on 1.415 acres | tion, or used by JESUS and his apos-

eighteen inches"-a common winter experience with us?

Dr. TRACY also quotes from the Saturday Review a very unfavorable opinion of London streets in autumn. "The pavements begin to be deeply smeared," it said, " with that peculiarly nasty London slime which can only here be produced in its glutinous and slippery perfection." "London smells are as objectionable as London noises," said the St. James's Gazette last summer. Under existing arrangements there is no provision for a thorough and periodical cleaning of the roads. They are not even swept, the result being that in dry weather they are littered with refuse and abominations of various sorts, which pollute the atmosphere and fully account for the unpleasant odors which have during the present summer prevailed in the metropolis and been the cause of general complaint." In May of last year the London Lancet spoke of "the disgusting smells pervading many of the principal London streets at the moment. A correspondent," it added, "likens the smell in Victoria street, Westminster, to that of a charnel house."

These read very like extracts from our own papers, and they serve to show the people of New York that they are not alone in their suffering from the disagreeable conse quences of a vast aggregation of people. Dr. TRACY gives many more expressions of opinion in London and Paris to the same effect. The same nuisances of which we complain are there exposed and discussed by ournals and their correspondents. The truth is that there is no great city where they do not exist. Nowhere has the problem of city purification been satisfactorily solved. There is no system of street clean ing and management of nulsances which cannot be severely criticised. There is no perfect model for us to follow.

And yet our streets are unquestionably in need of better care. But if we undertake to secure it, we must do two things: spend much more money on the work, and devise original plans for accomplishing it, so that to the needs of the different parts of the city. Paris, which appears to us the model city so far as concerns the condition of its thoroughfares, has a permanent corps of 3,180 men, besides 190 machines, each doing the work of ten men. The expense of cleaning the 1,415 acres of streets in New York was \$690,000 in 1879. In Paris, with 2,667 acres of streets, it was \$817,000. But Paris street sweepers get only sixty cents per day for ten hours' work, while in New York they get \$1.60 a day for eight hours' work. If we had a treet cleaning force proportionately as large as that of Paris, we should have to pay nearly half a million more annually than we denow; and if Paris had to give the wages prevalent in New York, the cost of its street deaning would be increased by \$1,160,700.

Unless we spend a great deal more money, neither Mayor Grace nor anybody else can keep the streets in a condition to satisfy the New York public even as well as the Paris public are now satisfied.

Dr. Crosby's View of Total Abstinence. It is long since any public utterance on the subject of temperance has made more stir in this country than was caused by Dr. CROSBY'S lecture delivered in Boston some months ago. We have waited to see how the advocates of total abstinence and statutory prohibition would reply to him, and there has certainly been no lack of more or less rational and vehement efforts to that end. But, looking back over the whole controversy, we cannot see that his assailants have succeeded in shaking Dr. Chospy's

main positions. Dr. CROSBY is sincerely anxious to stop drunkenness, and he believes that the abuse of intoxicating liquors can be materially curtailed by laws regulating their use. But he believes also, and his lecture was intended to demonstrate, that such an awakening of public opinion as would insure such regulative action is not furthered, but actually impeded, by the extravagant scope and victous methods of the so-called ter perance agitators. He undertakes to show that their aims are not only inexpedient. but morally wrong; that the flag under which they fight is an untruth, their argu ments disingenuous fallacies, and the methods followed in their propaganda hurt-

ful to the community. No candid man will dispute Dr. CROSBY'S averment that the word "temperance" has been violently wrested by the prohibitionists from its legitimate meaning. By a persistent use of a moderate word for radical measures, unthinking persons have been deluded into confounding total abstinence from alcoholic beverages with the only path of duty. He points out that this wrongful use of an honorable word, which implies self-control and a voluntary sublection of the appetites, has had special influence upon that portion of the unthinking public who rightly reverence the Scriptures There are thousands of worthy citizens who have come to have no other idea of the term temperance than that it means complete refraining from anything that can by possibility intoxicate. cordingly, when they see that "temperance" is put by holy writ in the ist of Christian virtues, what can they do but sign the pledge and favor such legislation as they presume will carry out the express injunction of the Bible? Dr. CROSBY considers such persons just as honest and as enlightened as the good Presbyterian woman, who only needed to see the words "general assembly" in a Scriptural text to know she was right and everybody else wrong. But while the ignorant or half educated may be deceived by flagrant misrepresentation, the word "temperate," as seized and misconstrued by intemperate agitators, is a false flag, and, as such, disgusts and alienates upright and straightforward men.

Another of the faise lights held out to attract the masses is stigmatized in the grotesque theory that the nations of the Med!terranean world had in common use, at the time when the New Testament was composed, an unfermented, unintexicating wine. Every scholar knows that grape juice could York the Bureau of Street Cleaning employs | by means of hermetically scaled vessels under water, be preserved in the natural state of grape juice; but the notion that the ommon wines of antiquity, the wines of which writers speak when they use no qualifying phrase, could have been unfermented, an be reconciled neither with chemistry

history, nor common sense. Dr. CROSBY points out a third deception. d which great use is made by the cham pions of prohibition, viz., the violent twist ing of Scriptural texts to favor total abstinence. It is certainly impossible for an unbiased and educated reader to doubt for a moment that wine, as currently referred to in the Bible, was not only an intoxicating drink, but that such wine was drunk by sweep away the tenants of these hovels by JESUS and by the early Christians. To mee this fatal blow to their system in the minds i formerly content, they are now building of those who take the Bible as their guide, the advocates of prohibition allege that whenever wine is spoken of severely in asks Dr. Tracy, " what ought in justice to Scripture, then it is fermented wine; but whenever it is spoken of with commenda-

of streets in New York after a snow fall of | ties, then it is unfermented grape juice. When asked upon what grounds they divide wine in this way, these remarkable logicians answer by begging the whole question, alleging that Jesus could not have drunk intoxicating wine, that God's word never could have praised such a beverage, and so on. They utterly disdain to notice such trifling questions as why the Corinthian communicants should have become drunken, or why deacons should be told not to drink "too much" wine. What, by the way, did PAUL mean by the last-named injunction? If he had in view fermented wine, then he allowed the deacons to use it moderately as a beverage. If, on the other hand, he meant unfermented grape juice, why did he limit the amount of a harmless liquid?

Leaving the distorters of Scripture to flounder in the dilemma just now indicated, Dr. Chosey proceeds to point out other moral errors into which the fanatical preachers of total abstinence have fallen. In the first place, those who would make total abstinence compulsory, turn a medicinal prescription into a bill of fare for all mankind. They might as well, he thinks, regulate the diet of a whole community by the needs of a dyspestic, or put well men on a sick regimen to keep them from becoming sick. Dr. CROSBY pronounces it as much an offence to the moral sense of socioty to spread over it the restrictions necessary for the drunkard, as it would be to visit everybody with the imprisonment imposed upon the thief lest by liberty we should all fall to thieving. He finds another error in the assumption that moderate drinking leads to drunkenness, seeing that millions upon millions of the human race have been accustomed, for thousands of years, to drink wine without abusing it.

This strange mixing of things so tundamentally distinct as moderation and excess reminds Dr. Crossy of the calling good evil and evil good, which a high authority makes a mark of deep depravity. He considers the propensity of total abstinence literature to pity and coddle the drunkard and scourge the moderate drinker far from beneficial to the manner of treatment shall be adjusted | the community. It distorts and perverts judgment, and involves moral distinctions in chaotic confusion. But the worst objection to the total abstinence system is declared to be its dependence upon a contract, rather than on the moral sense. The pledge is a poor substitute for principle; indeed, Dr. CROSBY deems it a most pernicious instrument for debauching the conscience. It manufactures a new sin, always a dangerous experiment, bringing about a reaction which sweeps the soul into real sin from its habit of backsliding into the constructed sin. As a matter of fact, the pledge is very seldom kept, except in cases where it was not needed, where the man would have reformed without any pledge at all; nor can it be denied that, so far as conduct has any moral element in it, no action of the man can affect it except a moral reformation.

Dr. CROSBY states with force another rea son why the plan of total abstinence will never be adopted by the people, namely, the detestable spirit of intimidation exhibited by its preachers and promoters. There is n doubt that the total abstinence propaganda has often been singularly unlucky in its advocates, and that it is too frequently chargeable with a violence of language that can admit of no excuse. Dr. Crossy shows how it confounds all ideas of right and wrong by calumniously declaring the man who drinks wine moderately to be as bad, nay, worse than the drunkard; by asserting that all drinks, whether malt, vinous, or distilled, are equally poisonous; by branding the licensed venders of alcoholic compounds as criminals; by vilifying those who teach any other doctrine; and by exercising, where it can, a fearful prescription in driving good men from the pulpits of the land because they cannot conscientiously approve its programme. Any one who is familiar with the authorized or self-appointed newspaper organs of the prohibition movement, knows they are not seldom full of such vicious onslaughts upon the character of respectable Now, the world, as Dr. CROSBY says, is ant to think that such conduct indicates a cause that cannot be sustained by reason; and the reaction is likely to be excessive. It is, in fact, just that reaction which is now making the cause of rum and ruin more

successful than ever. What remedy does Dr. CROSBY propose for the frightful ravages of drunkenness seeing that he repudiates the pledge of total abstinence and the scheme of legal prohibition? He submits that the right system must be one that rehabilitates the name of temperance, so cruelly bemired; that recognizes the difference between excess and moderation, and the difference between injurious and harmless drinks, and which will thus appeal to the common sense of candid and reasonable men. It must be, he adds, a system that deals honestly with history science, and Scripture, and does not invent theories and then support them by garbled quotations and imaginary facts. Above all, it must be a manly system that sanctions no cant or foolery of orders and ribbons. degrading a matter of high principle and moral energy to the hocus-pocus of a child's play. Dr. CROSBY would find such a scheme in the improvement and more rigorous application of the existing license system; in the exclusion of distilled liquor from common use as a beverage, both by public opinion and by law, and the wise regulation in society and in the State of the use of vinous and malt liquors. On a basis like this, which does not sweepingly condemn every drink that may have alcohol in it, and which involves no aims or methods offensive to common sense and the sense of justice, he believes that a great majority of the people could be brought to work concurrently, and therefore effectively.

The Church and the People.

In what way can the church best reach the people? That is now the question before all the Protestant denominations. It comes up in synods, conferences, diocesan and general conventions, and furnishes a subject for debate at ministerial meetings.

The decline of church attendance in proportion to the population, the stagnant condition of some of the denominations, the waning influence of the clergy, the growth of infidelity, are all facts of which these churches cannot be ignorant, and which they cannot gainsay. In the great cities, and even in smaller towns, costly church edifices are only partially filled on Sunday, and many devices must be used to draw people to them. The demand for star preachers is greater than the supply, and they are able to command salaries far in excess of those paid in former times. Expensive choirs aust be maintained. The churches must be sligibly situated and attractively furnished.

Even the Methodists are falling into the ashionable ways. Instead of the plain meeting houses with which they were elegant temples of worship. Their system of itineracy must be modified to meet the views of metropolitan congregations, which insist on selecting their own preachers, and will not have them changed every few years after the old plan, which proved so success-

ful. They want star preachers as well as the rest, and are ready to pay the price for them. They want to test the eloquence of the ministers to whom they must listen before engaging them. When a rich church has at last found a man to its taste, it will not have him taken away so long as he draws well, itineracy or no itineracy. It will have the cream of the denomination in the way of pulpit eloquence, and nothing else.

There is the same demand for taking preachers in the leading churches of all the lenominations. They are after popular men, for without such in their pulpits they will be distanced by their neighbors in possession of the necessary attraction. When a large church loses its pastor, the work of selecting his successor often occupies many months. Committees will travel far and near searching for a man of the requisite eloquence and proper refinement of manners. It is as when Mr. STRAKOSCH OF Mr. MAPLEson starts out in pursuit of a new tenor. The fate of their houses may depend on their success. Young preachers all over the country dream of winning the prize of the pulpit of a great city church.

All this makes the maintenance of a city church much more costly than formerly, and the expense increases with its fashion. Hence pew rents have gone up, and there are churches in New York which are at tended only or almost entirely by well-to-do people. In order to get a sprinkling of poverty in their congregations, they sometimes even go so far as to practically hire a special body of paupers to fill the seats allotted to the poor. That is, they support them and coddle them, with the implied understanding that they shall come to church. But the great mass of the indigent and of those who know poverty in its different grades would no more think of entering these halls presumably dedicated to GoD than they would of probing their way into the box circle of the Academy of Music on an opera night. It is true, rich congregations will support mission churches for the special use of their poorer neighbors; but what ignorance of human nature that shows! What a perversion

of Christianity is involved in it! It is obvious that if the churches are ever to reach all parts of society, they must treat them all alike as equal before Gop. If their necessities require that they charge a price for a seat, it must be the same for every body and within the means of people on the average. They cannot expect that the masses, as they call them, will visit temples of worship where manifest distinctions are made between them and the more successful in a worldly sense. That is not Christianity, and the people know it, and know it now more thoroughly than ever before.

The Episcopallans who met on Thursday evening to push forward the movement for free churches are therefore proceeding in the right direction. But the Gospel must not only be free, it must also be genuine. 'The true way to spread the Gospel among the masses," about which they talked, is to preach it in earnest, and to show them that you are as ready to practise it yourself as you are to ask them to do it.

About Deadheads. The Western Association of General Passenger Agents has a black list of persons who have, in one way and another, abused the deadhead privilege. It is even averred that the great humorous lecturer, Mr. ELI PERKINS, is named in this list, with the words" forged passes." The meaning surely cannot be that Mr. PERKINS has forged passes, and for two reasons: First, he would under no circumstances write so wickedly original a joke as the signature of a railroad official to a pass; secondly, he keeps himself so well supplied with genuine passes, judging by various indications, that he would never need a bogus one. We must therefore conclude that Mr. Perkins has been riding on a forged pass which some evil-minded

person imposed upon him. But why have the Western passenger agents been carrying Mr. PERKINS free? Is it because they regard him as a valuable instructor of the people along their lines? If so, we must in conscience tell them that his lectures are entirely jocose, and that he

is not a disseminator of exact knowledge. This same black list, by the way, is said to contain the names of men who have obtained passes by falsely representing themselves to be journalists. That looks as though the idea was still held in some parts of the West that newspaper men ought to be deadheads. The agents will do us a favor by putting on their black list the name of every person who asks for a free ride on account of THE SUN. They will increase the obligation by having the swindler arrested. There is no danger of making a mistake, and there is no need of waiting to telegraph to this office for information. Persons employed by The Sun

do not travel as deadheads. At the Brooklyn Tabernacle to-day and through the week the silvery tones of Singing Pilgrim Phtt.Lips will mingle with the vocal emanations of Brother Talmade, which in point of sonorousness may be likened to sounding brass. At the Brooklyn Temple, the question, 'Is Religion a Need?" will be considered from the orthodox Baptist point of view by Brother FULTON. In this city a Presbyterian brother will moralize about "Jezebei "-after all these years one would think that that unhappy woman might be left in peace — a Congregational brother will feast the ears of his hearers with "A Word Picture of Athens at the Time of St. PAUL," and an unclassified brother will endeavor to prove by arguments drawn from Mesmeriam and its Higher Phenomena" that the body is one thing and the soul another.

The New England Conference was placidly droning through routine business the other day, when the Rev. Mr. CHADBOURNE woke the brethren up by offering a resolution to the effect that the theatre was no place for local preachers, or for young men who are candidates for the Methodist ministry. In the talk that followed, it was all but said out aloud that if these young fellows went to the theatre. Methodist ministers and members of the New England Conference set the example. The subject was finally turned over to a committee.

A series of small charts representing the condition of the sun's disk on every fair day since Jan. 1 shows many remarkable coinci-dences that might be taken as corroborative proof of the existence of an intimate relation between sun spots and the weather. Before the violent storms that have already made this one of the most remarkable years in meteorological annals, these charts show that there has almost invariably been an unusual outbreak of disturbing forces in the sun. There are great differences, however, in the time clapsing between the displays of solar energy and the outbreak of storms on the earth. Sometimes it is only a week; sometimes two or three weeks. Certainly such coincidences, by themselves prove little; but taken in connection with many other well-established facts, they help to show that HERSCHEL was not so far wrong after all when he traced a connection between sun spots

and the price of breadstuffs. Only two or three weeks remain in which Venus can be studied in her most beautiful form as an evening star. No one who can command the use of a tolescope of any kind should fall to see this charming planet in its crescent form. When the early astronomers were able to show that Venus presented the phases of the moon, they soon sitoneed the ordering of the Copernican system. A boy's spyglass will now show what it required all the skill of Galilko to discover

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE. Several well-defined cases of plague have

broken out in England, and there is much con-

sternation in consequence. The sanitary condition of the regions visited by the plague is said not to be very favorable to the disease. Strengous efforts are being made to cleanse the infected localities of all decomposing animal and vegetable matter, and the strictest hygienic regulations are enforced. Thus far the carbuncle, representing the pronounced and deadly form of plague, has been developed in an incipient form only, but the aggravated malignant fever, which might be called the advance guard of the terrible infection, has thoroughly developed itself. At the first appearance of the plague some time ago, Drs. Payne and Colville were despatched to the south of European Russia, in the hope of ascertaining the source of the disease. There was no epidemic there, however, and when the errand of the English doctors became known, the most desperate efforts were made by Count Melikoff and his aids to prevent them from getting at the facts. The villages of the Volga, which were known to be the principal seat of the infection, were quickly purified. Everything that could hold the germ of the disease was burned. Tents, clothing, and even provisions were cast into the flames, and the Russian authorities, after much processination, reported that the few cases that had been discovered within the Russian territory had been traced to the sacred cities of Mesopotamia. An effort is about to be made by the English Government to quarantine verything that comes from northern Mesopotamia, Armenia, and even from Cyprus, whence reports of the pestilence have recently come. These fears regarding Cyprus will not appear inreasonable when it is remembered that that island is close to the shores of Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt, all of which have been from time to time visited by the plague. Should there be a further spread of the disease in England, the Government are to be asked to place plague-hulks in the Thames and at the south-

The question, "Are there Boojums about?" is at present agitating the minds of the dwellers in Mark lane, London. The "Boojum" is said to be an Individual who causes persons to softly and suddenly vanish away, and never be heard of again." A young man employed in the office of a certain Mr. Fehr in Mark lane ent in search of lodgings in Kennington on March 12, and has not since been heard of. In a letter to the Dally Nees Mr. Febr says that this is not the only person who recently has disappeared from the quarter in which his office is situated, and he goes on to say: "Hundreds of persons disappear and are completely destroyed in London without a trace being left of them, and without the general public being aware of it." It used to be a custom in the Southern States for merchants who had made bad speculations to mark upon their doors the legend "G. T. T.," which, being interpreted, was said to mean, "Gone to Texas." After this pursuit was useless. This custom, however, an in no way explain the disappearance of Mr Fehr's nephew, for he was "a most sober steady, and exemplary Swiss gentleman." Commenting upon this strange occurrence, the

Really we might say that more alarm is aused by the persons who suddenly appear than by those who disappear. When the family capegrace turns up from the Fiji Islands or the back of the Transvaal, and drops like a meteorite on his family, he causes much more consternation than he could do by vanishing, And more alarm is created in a well-regulated family by the discovery of a dead body in the oal cellar than by the disappearance of the but-

To prove his assertions about the "Booiums. Mr. Fehr says that upon relating the circumstances of the disappearance of his nephew to two friends whom he chanced to meet, he found that both of them had lost friends in the same mysterious manner. Here, therefore, as Mr. Fehr says, are three men meeting casually in London who have lost four friends in the course of six years. "If this could be taken." says the News, " as an average example of what usually happens, the odd thing would be that any of us are left at all."

The serious consideration by the French Chambers of a bill recently introduced, authorzing the sale of patents of nobility in the open market, may be taken as a fair exponent of the progress of republicanism in France. author of this bill, M. Laroche Joubert, is a sucressful paper manufacturer of Angoulême. He believes, with the younger Pitt that a man with an income of \$50,000 a year has a moral right to a peerage. With this as a basis, M. Joubert argues that a man possessed of a lesser income should be entitled also to a degree of nobility commensurate with his means. order that there should be a fair field and no favor in the race for titles, he has drawn up a scale of prices by which the intrinsic value of each titular grade is fixed. Thus for a payment to the Government of 10,000 france a year any man may legally write himself down a duke. and so on down to a payment of 2,000 a year for the title of baron. This, M. Joubert says, would at once place these matters on a square business footing, and would leave no room for

ocial contentions and jealousies. The introduction of this novel bill in the Chambers has naturally enough caused widespread comment, and has furnished the satirists with a rich theme. The noureau riche, as a rule, is enthusiastically in favor of its adoption while the scions of the old houses are bitterly opposed to it. The latter maintain that their titles represent a glorious past, and were given to their ancestors in appreciation of fidelity and valor by kings and princes who reigned "by the grace of God." On the other hand, th friends of the bill insist, with Blackstone, that there never was a king or prince who reigned "by the grace of God," but that kings reigned only by so-called hereditary right or by the suffrages of the people; and, further, that these titles, instead of representing some sort of

power or principle, represent nothing at all. French nobility ceased long since to be an alluring bait, even to the American beiress. She has learned that since the second empire a title in France has become but a delusion and a snare, and she prefers, therefore, to take her possessions into the English matrimonial market, where they are more apt to fetch a fair re-For in England the court, the clergy, Mayfair, and St. Stephon's still retain much of their ancient prestige, although it is a fact that the respect for titles, even in England, is diminishing in a ratio proportionate to the advance

of modern ideas. "Why should not a title express financial power?" asks M. Joubert. "Then, when a duke was announced in a drawing room all eyes would be turned to the door to observe the entrance of a man willing to paya tax of 10,000 a year upon vanity." But it is objected that a man ennobled under the Joubert bill, who had derived his wealth from an unsavory business, might choose to ennoble his trade by taking his title from it, and the result would be such titled personages as: M. le Duc de la Vidange, or le Marquis du Tripot, or le Comte de la Boucherie, or le Prince de Bouillon. Then again, there seems to be no provision in the Joubert bill for nobles ceasing to take out licenses. Would they be compelled at once to drop their titles and have their escutcheons effaced? It is thought that Joubert's bill, now in the hands of a committee of the Chambers, even if it be not accepted, will lead, ultimately, to the suppres-

sion of hereditary titles in Republican France. Mme. de Lagrange-Bellecour, who has just been engaged by the Gymnase, worked her way from the position of an ingoing at the French theatre in St. Petersburg to that of leading lady. Like Miss Mellon, who married the rich banker. Thomas Coutts, and left his fortune intact to the present Lady Burdett-Coutts, Mme. Bellecour firmly believed in her luck. It is related that upon one occasion, while conversing with the Emperor Alexander II. regarding a Nihilis-tic attempt upon his life, she said: "Do not fear, Sire, as long as I am here nothing will happen She loft St. Petersburg on March 12, and on the 13th the Emperor was assassinated This coincidence is used by the managers of

the Gymnase as an advertising dodge.

grand banquet on Good Friday at Sainte

Mandé. The invitations read as follows: "The group of Free Thinkers of the Tenth Arrondissement have organized a grand banquet for Friday (prefendu saint), April 15, at the Grand Salon des Familles, in the avenue Sainte-Mandé, with the concurrence of the citizens Deputy Franconie, Clovis Hugues, Amouroux, Ganivet, Titard, &c., &c. All free thinkers, whether adherents or not of the different Parisian groups, are invited to protest by their presence at this banquet against the stupid custom established by the black men.' The Russians had always possessed excellent

painters, as is proved by the images in their churches and by their national galleries at cities like St. Petersburg and Moscow. But not till Bogolubow and Werestchagin demonstrated to the world the ability of the Russian to compete in landscapes and marine views with the best modern masters, have Russian painters attracted so much attention in Paris as now. They have now their own exhibition in the Rue Tilsitt. The "Bohemien," by M. Harlainow, represents a Holland gypsy in picturesque garb. There is said to be in this picture a perfect witchery of color, resulting from the imitation of the accidental effects of light and shadow on a mass of one uniform color. On a bit of canvas scarcely larger than a man's hand M, Pokhitonow has portrayed his "Village Russe," The lines run and melt into each other, and, though they cannot be absolutely traced, yet they give precision and distinctness to every form. The French critics say that work so fine could be done only by a man born with a loupe in his eyes, M. Lehmann contributes " Mile, L.," a dainty piece of work that is said to be almost lifelike. In M. Schindler's " Entrance to the Palace of St. Marc," the great lions which guard the portal are said to be so real as to keep the timid spectator at a respectful distance from the canvas, and the red and gray marble and the Venetian sky are executed with cunning skill. M. Kratchkorsky has shown in his treatment of a pastoral scene that he has studied nature concienticusly, and has a fine sense of the picturesque. Indeed, this picture leaves the spectator under the sense not only of having beheld new scene, but of having also communed with a new mind and having been endowed for a moment with the keen perception and the impetuous emotion of a more penetrating intelligence. M. Saxe contributes two little canvases portraying Russian scenes. M. Rohmann has an aquarelle of a young girl, graceful and full of life, and M. Tcherkasky a study of fruit. M. Antokolsky, a Russian sculptor, whose work exhibited at the Sajon of 1879 excited no little attention, has contributed the same subjects in bronze to the present exhibition. One represents the head of John the Baptist on a charger and the other a Mephistophelian head. Besides these there are also drawings in black and white by M. Kraniskol, engravings by M. Maté. sepias by M. Répine-all of considerable merit.

THE CONTUMACIOUS SIX. Proposal to Boycott Them, Politically and

N. L. T.

Socially. From the Journal of Com

Mesers. Brehm, Brodsky, Hamilton, Hayes rimble, and Williams must be frezen out of the party which they have insulted and injured. At least half o he great Cooper Institute meeting was Republican. It was composed of the best representative Republicans from the districts disgraced by these six traitors. The ingrates owe their election to the money, the votes, and the personal influence of the Republican thousands who have demanded the passage of the Senate Street Cleaning till. These men should be politically ostracized hereafter. Their outraged constituents should attend primary meetings next fall and prevent the election of delegates in heir favor. This step should be followed up at any cost in preventing the nomination of the traitors. And, if nominated, no pains should be spared to defeat them at he polis. In one decisive lesson they should be taught that they have no part or lot hereafter with the constitu

notes they have betrayed.

Socially, they should be treated in the same way. They should be made to feel that they have committed an ofence which cannot be overlooked in society. Much may be forgiven and forgotten in the case of men at Albany ignorant of the wants of New York. Some green country members may have voted against the Senate bill because they had never visited the metropolis and do not appreriate our need of clean streets. But there can be no extuse for the six traitors. They are city men. Some of them live in districts recking with fifth and disease. They know the whole sad truth from personal observa tion. Yet for the sake of political natropage from the machine, they defy the will of the voters who sent them up to Albany and give over the city to decay and death. Here is a moral turpitude which demands the severest

Let this course be pursued unflinchingly and persist entiy by the men and women of New York, and we in agine there will be fewer traitors to city constituence in the next Legislature.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid Replies to Gen. Sherma

From the Tribane.

Mr. Reid was all over the encampments at Pittsburg Landing and Crump's Landing long before the battle, and was more than once a guest in Lieut-Col. Kyle's regiment of Gen. Sherman's own command. The day before the battle he was seriously ill, and confined to his bed at Gen. Lewis Wallace's headquarters at Crump's Landing. There Gen. Grant came, in the evening, and said that, it an attack were made at all by the enemy, of which he was not sure, it would probably be made on the Crump's Landing front. The next morning Mr. Reid was waked by the fring at Pittsburg Landing, several miles above. Rising from his sick bed he made the best of his way thither, arriving later than he wished, but still as early as the General commanding. He was then on the field throughout the disastrous day; he slept on he blaff, under Besuregard's shells, through the night he witnessed the successful advance the next day, and that night slept with Col Kueffer and others of Gen. Lew. Wallace's staff, in one of the tents to the right of Suidoh Church, from which Gen. Sherman's men had been driven the morning of the day before. He wrote his account of the battle partly on the field, partly on the hospital boat going down the river, and partly on the

Baldness, Gray Hair, Bad Teeth and Eyes, and the Secret of Living Forever.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The very clever and amusing letter of Mr. Henry Poujoi on bald-ness, published in Tax Sux may perhaps pave the way for the consideration of other kindred physical deformi ties. Premature gray hair is certainly as much of a deformity as baldness. Less toticcable are the loss of the natural teeth and defective vision or near-sightedness Poujal is right when he says there is no remedy that will

natural tech and defective vision or marrial techness. Poujol is right when he says there is no remedy that will cause hair to grow where the balintess comes on gradually and the victim is an adult. As good success would altered an effort to make a new set of teeth grow in an old person's mouth by the use of 40 wante remedy.

The capital stock of vitality which a human being possesses can be accurately delevanined by the condition of the person's temperament. The eyes, teeth, and hair are always in the same condition of health, and they mushibly give the slarm of physical dissolution many months and sometimes years before feath ensues from any constitutional malady.

I venture to say that there is not a single physician now living who has ever, or ever can blacken white paper with a rine and correct reasing of the human temperament, and yet it is the key to the physiology of the mitter-chart is, progressive physiology. Dr. Van do Walker of Varis, writing on this subject in the Popular Scientific and the subject of the physiology of the mitter-chart is, progressive physiology. Dr. Van do Walker of Varis, writing on this subject in the Popular Scientific and the subject of the physiology of the mitter-chart is, progressive physiology of the mitter-chart is, progressive physiology of the physiology of the subject of varis, writing on this subject in the Popular Scientific and the subject of the physiology of the worker of varis, writing on this subject in the Popular Scientific to the physiology of the

Sanday Opening of the Park Museums.

August Belmont, Oswald Ottendorfer, Willy Wallach, and Felix Adler informed the Park Commis-noners resterday that the petition for the opening on Sundays of the Metrovolitan Nuseum of Art and the Moseum of Natural History had received many signatures. The Commissioners agreed to discuss the subject at their next meeting.

Phila coincidence is used by the managers of he Gymnase as an advertising dodge.

The Paristan free thinkers are to have a Javne's Executorant, is so as the case.

SUNBEAMS

-The 17th of May is now announced as the date when the revised New Testament may be ex-

-Prof. David Swing says in his paper, the

Alliance, that "unless Unitarianism evokes real spirit-uality, it will die of dry rot." -The Third Methodist Church of New Haven, Conn., has had a great revival. About 420 new converts have been gathered in.

-The Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks of Boston has been invited by the Harvard authorities to become ofessor of Christian Morals in place of Dr. Peabody. -"I used to be an odd-job Christian, but I

im now working full time," was the remark of a laboring man who had been remiss in his duties, but had been through a revival. -The preparations for the approaching

anniversary of the Baptist Publication Society have been criticised for the length of the list of subjects to be dis-cussed, lest the discussion may prove wearisome. -The Presbyterians of the North will

old their General Assembly at Buffalo on the 19th of May. The Rev. Dr. Paxton of this city, who was Moderator of the last Assembly, will preach the serv -The Brookiyn Presbytery meets tomorrow at the Westminster Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Ludiow is paster, although that gentleman is now absent in Europe. It is said that there will be no fight.

-Some Baptist clergymen are spending time and ink in a newspaper discussion as to whether or not God could have prevented evil from coming into the world. They have not arrived at a satisfactory conclus -The Church of Saint John in the Wilderness is the appropriate name of a new Protestant Episco-pal organization at Dunbar Furnace, N. J. A neat build-ing has been creeted and consecrated. At the consecration

service eleven persons were confirmed. -The revival meetings at the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, have been discontinued. There was a fair interest, but no great enthusiasm. It is thought by the brethren who attended these meetings that they can now work more efficiently in connection with their

-Some time ago the Baptists of Vineland, N. J., had a quarrel and split one church into two. The churches went by the name of the First and the Berean. Now all old differences are healed and the two churches are felicitously rolled into one. This is better than to keep two ministers on starvation salaries.

... The Bishop of Lincoln, England, wants the clergy of his diocese to set a art a day for a service of humiliation and prayer of account of general distress. He says that the succession or unfavorable seasons and the public and private calamities appear to be a call from God for this special bundlistion and supplication. -The Southern Presbyterian General As-

sombly, which meets next month, will have its hands full of work if it discusses all that has been laid out for it. The new "Directory for Worship" is to be settled; also a great question as to retrenchment and reform in mis-sionary and other work. Evangelists and deacons are to be regolated as to their place and office. The full discusion of any one of these topics might well furnish enough or a week's work. -The discontented persons in a leading

church in New Jersey wanted their paster to resign, although they were a minority, they made sir enough to create the impression that nearly all the church members were of their opinion. They brought such a pressure on the paster as to cause that gentleman to call a congre gational meeting and present his resignation. When the vote was taken on accepting or rejecting this, the result showed eighteen who desired the paster to go and 202 who wanted him to stay. He remains. -The Salvation Army flads its hymns

very popular among the rough classes in London whe attend the meetings in that city. Learned hymnologists might not fancy these hymns, either as alias to devotion or as specimens of choice English. One of the most popular metrical expressions of antipathy toward the

great memorial expressions of actionary toward great enemy of souls is found to such a verse as this; "The devil and me, we can't agree, I hate him, and he hates me; He had me once, but he let me go, He wants me again, but I don't mean to go, The publicans are crying out, Because the Mission is going about; But still about we mean to go, And rout the devil and every foe."

-The First Baptist Church of Harlem owed \$14,000, which it had been unable to pay. A few lays ago the venerable Dr. Samson, who is paster, called the people together and told them that this debt ought to be paid. The result was an immediate and quiet sub-scription of \$10,000. The remaining \$4,000 was some afterward raised. A new church is needed, as the pres-ent building is small and inconvenient, and will not hold crowd. The church owns lots at the corner of Fifth avenue and 126th street, where a new building will be rected as soon as engugh funds can be raised. Dr. Sam-son has rece ved a number, of carnest invitations while he has been paster of this church to engage in professor shins and other educational duties, but he prefers to re

main with his people and spend the remainder of his life where he is greatly beloved. -In Philadelphia there is a Presbyterian hurch which had a nice old gentleman for pastor. His only offence was that with advancing age he was grow Most of his congregation wanted him to go away, which the declined to do. Finally the discontented ones brought the matter up in Prashytan. the matter up in Presbytery. The Presbytery met a few days ago, and was prepared to take up the case, with the understanding that there would be a bitter and possibly a prolonged contest. The unpleasantness was referred o a committee, who brought in a report to the effect tha a report is brought in concerning an elderly gentleman's pastorate, there is a stubborn fight generally. In this ase, however, the aged man astonished and gratified both friends and foes by presenting his resignation on the spot. Oil was thus poured upon the waters of Presty

monious and edilying manner. -Some of the trustees of the churches in bers object, alleging that the light is too darking an that if it shines in the minister's eyes it might blind him The reply is made to this that there is nothing more up-pleasant to the eyes of the gentleman in the paint than the muny-colored stained glass windows, the giare of which he has to face on a sonshiny morning. It is not considered the correct thing to cover these windows with curtains, for most of them have cost a great deal of money, and the trustees feel that it would not be right is conceal that which has cost so much. The most natural teeling on the part of a preactier who has to face the glare of a polychromatic window illuminated by the sun is that he would like to have a pair of dark colored spectacles. The old rashion of turning the gas partiy of during the delivery of the sermon, so as to let the con-gregation have a change of resting their eyes by going to sleep, does not now provail as much as formerly. No body could tell whether the churches which martised this economy most desired to save ras bills or everiful

terial strife, and business began to move along in a har

-The struggle which has for some time been raging among the brothren of the Washington Ave-nue Baptist Church in Brooklyn has now culminated in victory for Pastor Haynea. The particular point of which the war was waged was the election of deacons. The general strife has been between the people wh wanted l'aster Haynes to stay and those who were de-sirous to be rid of him. The church members number about 700. More than half of them came to the media. at which the election took place. This is a larger proper tion of members than may be expected at ordinary church meetings where no fights going on. The perp-liarity of the contending forces is that a majority of the members are on the side of Mr. Haynes, while a majority of the wealth is opposed to him. Some of the wealth, men advised Mr. Hannes to go West, but he was determined to star as long as he believed a fair mainity of the people wanted him. The election mention was a lively as a ward primary. A great many sharp things were said on both sides, such as are not heard in ordinally prayer meetings. The result of the vote was to show that victory perched on the banners of Brother Hayne and his adherents. Three houdred and fix vision his favor, while only thirty showed their hands against him. It is understood that the detected party will will draw and build a new church somewhere near Bedford avenue. They have plenty of money, and there is said to be an abundance of Baptists to fill a new finishing. The Washington avenue church is in easy finished. cumstances, and can get along without the further a who

-To-day's International Sunday school leason is the parable of the Good Samaritan as a collect in Luke x., 25-57. Jesus was too bing and explaining to \$ mixed multitude. A selegith pent young is systematic in the crowd and asked. What scall life is sold select natified. Although this seems a natural period sin proper to be asked by anythely it was it had offensive mainter, and with a distinct personnel solution to the solution territorial to secure information. So wer gained any advantage over Jones Court always more than equal to them. In Head, we exclude question deaus, by maximizing the duty of his to see a tengthor, gave the young lawyer menjor and the week to be a least a first than the second of the second o answer to this question if growth the see spirit might involve all manufactures and Jesus rose above these for the want double to the see on the universal tie of neotherhood and the humanity. So He showed by a tember such that true love and kindness over train at land nation, and somety. It must be to make a land not merely about a Samaricha first a land The Samaritans and the Jons hated Was not natural for any low in transfer to that a Samaritan would help him. Where privat and lavid passed by without beriping the sufficient man like Samaritan and all that and no a could suggest. The less son is one which comes home to every high the every one may some day be in transle and need help. East sunday's lesson is on the reproof which Christ adminitered to a Pharisce, as recorded in Luke at . 33-47